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CATALOG

ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office for Domestic Preparedness, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>
800-851-3420

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>
800-851-3420

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
800-851-3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>.

To become a registered customer of NCJRS, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.

To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, go to <http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, go to <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>
800-851-3420

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp>
800-851-3420

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

<http://www.nicic.org>
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp>
800-851-3420

Incorporated as an office within the Department of Homeland Security, ODP is responsible for enhancing the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, ODP, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

Contents

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Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered customers. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
800-851-3420

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Share at: <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>

Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and multimedia products that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection (excluding multimedia products) may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

Corrections

Correctional Boot Camps: Lessons From a Decade of Research

*Dale G. Parent
National Institute of Justice*

2003. 16 pp. NCJ 197018

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/197018.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents findings from 10 years of data used to analyze whether boot camps are successful in reducing recidivism, prison populations, and operating costs. This Research for Practice found that although boot camps generally had positive effects on the attitudes and behaviors of inmates during confinement, these changes did not translate into reduced recidivism. Programs were often too brief to exert a lasting effect on inmates released to the community and they lacked a strong treatment model or sufficient preparation of inmates for their reentry into the community. Boot camps' efforts to achieve multiple goals contributed to conflicting results.

Gender-Responsive Strategies: Research, Practice, and Guiding Principles for Women Offenders

*Barbara Bloom, Barbara Owen, and Stephanie Covington
National Institute of Corrections*

2003. 142 pp. ACCN 018017

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 018017. *Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2003/018017.pdf>.*

Summarizes current knowledge on the characteristics of women in correctional settings, the ways in which gender makes a difference in current criminal justice practice, and multidisciplinary research and theory on women's lives that have implications for managing women in the criminal justice system. It offers guidance to those throughout the criminal justice system who seek more effective ways to respond

Announcement: New NCJRS Phone Number

Beginning September 22, 2003, all Office of Justice Programs Clearinghouse phone numbers will be consolidated into one number. The new number is 800-851-3420. This includes BJA, BJS, NIJ, OJJDP, OVC, and the OJP Program Offices. The ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse can continue to be reached at 800-666-3332.

Managing and Intervening Effectively With Women Offenders

Consideration of the differences in male and female pathways into criminality and in their responses to custody and supervision can improve outcomes for both men and women offenders in institutional and community settings. Policies, programs, and procedures that reflect these differences can lead to more effective

management of women offenders, more suitable staffing and funding of correctional facilities, more gender-appropriate services and programs, decreased staff turnover and sexual misconduct, improved service and program delivery, and decreased likelihood of litigation against the criminal justice system.



Gender-Responsive Strategies: Research, Practice, and Guiding Principles for Women Offenders summarizes current knowledge of women in correctional settings, gender differences in current criminal justice practice, and research and theory on women that can help in managing women in the criminal justice system. It offers guidance to criminal justice professionals who seek to respond to women offenders more effectively. The audience includes policymakers at all levels and those who work directly with women offenders.

For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 018017. To view *Gender-Responsive Strategies* online, go to <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2003/018017.pdf>.



to the behavior and circumstances of women offenders. The intended audience ranges from policymakers and decisionmakers at the legislative, agency, and system levels to those who manage or serve offenders on a daily basis.

Courts

Community Prosecution Strategies

*John S. Goldkamp, Cheryl Irons-Guynn, and
Doris Weiland*
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2003. 142 pp. NCJ 195062

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/195062.pdf>.

Discusses the emergence of community prosecution strategies, drawing examples from 36 sites across the Nation, and identifies common elements among the diverse sites. This BJA Monograph also describes the philosophy behind community prosecution, which presents a distinct departure from the case and conviction orientation of traditional prosecution. It adopts the belief that local crime problems can best be resolved by engaging community members in their solutions and aims to improve residents' quality of life by placing prosecutors in the community to address neighborhood-specific crime problems.

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 2000

Matthew R. Durose and Patrick A. Langan
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 198821

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fssc00.htm>.

Presents statistics for adults who were convicted of a felony and sentenced in State courts. The data were collected in a nationally representative survey of 344 counties in 2000. This BJS Bulletin reports on trends from 1992 to 2000 and looks at 12 offense categories, including the number, sentence type, sentence length, and characteristics (age, sex, race) of adults convicted of felonies who were sentenced to prison, jail, or probation. This periodic report, compiled by the National Judicial Reporting Program, is published every 2 years.

Criminal Justice

Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project Report

Council of State Governments

2002. 452 pp.

Available electronically at <http://consensusproject.org/topics/toc>. Access to pdf files requires free registration. Also available in hard copy for \$20 plus shipping and handling; for ordering information, go to <http://consensusproject.org/topics/gp/reportorders>.

Provides 46 policy statements to improve responses to people with mental illness who become involved or who risk becoming involved with the criminal justice system, specific recommendations on practical steps that should be taken to implement each policy, and examples of programs around the country that have taken some of these steps. Reflecting the insights of a bipartisan group of 100 leading criminal justice and mental health policymakers and practitioners, the Consensus Project report addresses the entire criminal justice continuum: contact with law enforcement; pretrial issues, adjudication, and sentencing; and incarceration and reentry. It also discusses improving collaboration, training and building community awareness, measuring and evaluating outcomes, and developing an effective mental health system.

NIJ Journal 249

National Institute of Justice

2003. 34 pp. JR 000249

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/jr000249.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Features four articles relating to science, technology, and criminal justice: new techniques for locating and analyzing trace evidence, basic information on DNA evidence collection, closed circuit television monitoring of public areas, and the 30th anniversary of NIJ's bullet-resistant vest standard. This *NIJ Journal* also contains short reports on alcohol control policies and violent crime, binge drinking in Northern Plains tribes, the use of geographic analysis in probation and parole, and changes in community policing.

Juvenile Justice

Cuando su niño desaparece: Una guía para la supervivencia de la familia

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 108 pp. NCJ 178902

Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#178902>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Provides parents with helpful insights into what families should do when a child is missing. This document is a Spanish translation of *When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide*, which was written by parents and family members who have experienced the disappearance of a child. It contains their advice about what to expect when a child is missing, what needs to be done, and where to go for help. It also explains the roles that various agencies and organizations play in the search for a missing child. This *Guide* is the second edition of an OJJDP Report that was first published in 1998.

Guía de Recursos de la Familia Contra el Secuestro Parental Internacional

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 148 pp. NCJ 199832

Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#199832>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents detailed advice about preventing international kidnapping by estranged parents or family members and increasing the chance that children who are kidnapped or wrongfully retained will be returned. This Spanish translation of *A Family Resource Guide on International Parental Kidnapping* provides realistic assessments of the civil and criminal remedies available in international parental kidnapping cases, explains applicable laws and identifies both public and private resources that may be called on when an international abduction occurs or is threatened, and prepares parents for the legal and emotional difficulties they may experience. This OJJDP *Guide* includes a recommended reading list, a directory of related resources, a Hague Convention application, and a checklist for parents involved in non-Hague cases.

Juvenile Felony Defendants in Criminal Courts: Survey of 40 Counties, 1998

*Gerard A. Rainville and Steven K. Smith
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 197961

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/jfdcc98.htm>.

Discusses the increase in violent juvenile crime experienced during the early and mid-1990s, which prompted States to modify the way their justice systems handle juvenile offenders. Many States expanded the procedures by which juveniles could be prosecuted in adult court. This report, using a unique dataset from 40 urban counties, describes the characteristics of more than 7,000 juveniles charged with felonies in State courts. The findings indicate that prosecution of juveniles in criminal court is generally reserved for those charged with the serious crimes of murder, robbery, and aggravated assault. These juveniles were much more likely than their adult counterparts in criminal court to have been charged with a violent crime.

Law Enforcement

Call Management and Community Policing: A Guidebook for Law Enforcement

*Tom McEwen, Deborah Spence, Russell Wolff,
Julie Wartell, and Barbara Webster
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*

2003. 105 pp. ACCN 201244

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=913>.

Focuses on police call management strategies and how they affect community policing today. This *Guidebook* looks at the direct relationship between community policing and managing calls for service effectively, and it features practical examples from across the Nation. This publication discusses what issues and challenges should be addressed to implement various call management strategies successfully, how police can make better use of data on calls

received and call responses, and what key steps departments should take to plan call management strategies that enhance community policing.

Community Policing in Action! A Practitioner's Eye View of Organizational Change

Andrea Schneider

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 92 pp. ACCN 201243

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/default.asp?Item=893>.*

Presents an evaluation of the Advancing Community Policing (ACP) Grant Program, sponsored by COPS in 1997 to help law enforcement agencies implement community policing or strengthen and institutionalize their community policing programs by fostering organizational change and process reforms within their departments. Nine ACP initiatives are evaluated in depth; each chapter describes an agency's innovations and lessons learned as the agency effected organizational changes to achieve community policing goals. Intended as a resource manual for law enforcement agencies that plan to implement or enhance community policing initiatives, this report includes expert panel commentary, types of projects undertaken, organizational change components, ACP grantee sites, and recommendations for future policy.

Early Intervention Systems for Law Enforcement Agencies: Planning and Management Guide

Samuel Walker

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 164 pp. ACCN 201245

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.*

Examines early intervention (EI) systems, a data-based management tool designed to identify officer performance problems and provide interventions, usually counseling or training, to correct those problems. In an EI system, performance data are entered into a computerized database, including such indicators as departmental use-of-force reports, citizen complaints, officer involvement in civil liti-

gation, and resisting arrest charges. An EI system helps identify a range of problems that do not warrant formal disciplinary action but suggest that an officer is having problems dealing with citizens.

Gang- and Drug-Related Homicide: Baltimore's Successful Enforcement Strategy

Edward Burns

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2003. 10 pp. NCJ 197592

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/gang>.

Examines inner-city gang characteristics and growth as well as traditional and new, effective gang enforcement by police. This BJA Bulletin presents several innovative strategies to combat inner-city gangs: prosecution of gang members, effective gang enforcement, and investigative approaches—controlled arrests, interviews of randomly arrested gang members, and grand juries as investigative tools. Sample case files from the Baltimore, Maryland, City Police Department are discussed. This Bulletin further stresses the importance of creating police gang units and implementing strategy reviews as effective law enforcement tools to deter gang activity.

Marketing Community Policing in the News: A Missed Opportunity?

Steven Chermak and Alexander Weiss

*National Institute of Justice and the Office of
Community Oriented Policing Services*

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 200473

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/200473.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Investigates the relationship between the police and the media and how that relationship affects coverage of community policing in newspapers and on television. This NIJ Research for Practice found that, in general, coverage of community policing is favorable, media access to the police is not a problem, and police-media relations are good. It identifies barriers to better media handling of community policing (e.g., the monopoly that crime stories hold over other types of stories) and discusses their implications for police public information officers. The report concludes that to develop a winning approach, police could explore the possibility of using the news media as one—but not the sole—component of a broad outreach strategy.

Reference and Statistics

Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales, Midyear 2002

*Regional Justice Information Service
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 96 pp. NCJ 198830

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ssprfs02.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Provides an overview of firearm check procedures in each State and State interaction with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System operated by the FBI. The report summarizes issues about State procedures, including persons prohibited from purchasing firearms, restoration of rights of purchase to prohibited persons, permits, prohibited firearms, waiting periods, fees, and appeals. Appendix tables contain data on 2001 applications to purchase firearms and rejections, as well as tabular presentations of State-by-State responses. This is one of a series of reports from the BJS Firearm Inquiry Statistics project, managed under the BJS National Criminal History Improvement Program.

Victims

Learning About Victims of Crime: A Training Model for Victim Service Providers and Allied Professionals

*Carol Watkins Ali and Erin Stark
Denver Victim Services 2000
Office for Victims of Crime*

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 199934

Available only electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/VS2000trainingmodel/welcome.html>.

Describes the efforts of Denver Victim Services 2000 (VS2000) to provide training, education, and technology to victim service providers and allied professionals, including faith communities, law enforcement, and the legal profession, and shares lessons learned and knowledge gained during development and implementation of Denver VS2000. To provide comprehensive, coordinated, and seamless delivery of services, staff applied VS2000's trademark collaboration and innovation to yield a distinct service delivery model to meet the specific needs of victims in Denver. Fifth in a series that documents the VS2000 model

and initiatives, this Bulletin encourages replication by others with similar initiatives.

State Legislative Approaches to Funding for Victims' Services

Office for Victims of Crime

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 199477

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/legalseries/bulletin9/welcome.html>.

Provides an overview of relevant State laws and describes State legislative approaches used in recent years to create sources of funding for crime victim assistance. It includes legislative approaches used to raise funds for crime victim assistance, such as offender-based surcharges, fees for government services (e.g., marriage licenses), and funding from private citizens through State-facilitated means (e.g., specialized license plates). This OVC Bulletin is the ninth in a series designed to inform victim advocates and victim services providers about legal issues relating to crime victims and to highlight existing legislation, important court decisions, and current trends relating to each issue.

Violence

Batterer Intervention Programs: Where Do We Go From Here?

*Shelly Jackson, Lynette Feder, David R. Forde, Robert C. Davis, Christopher D. Maxwell, and Bruce G. Taylor
National Institute of Justice*

2003. 36 pp. NCJ 195079

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/195079.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Describes the most common types of batterer intervention programs and evaluates two recent studies of such programs in Broward County, Florida, and Brooklyn, New York. Evaluations of both programs call into question such programs' effectiveness in changing batterer attitudes or behaviors. Researchers in the Broward study, however, found that batterers who were employed or married, owned their homes, or otherwise had a stake in the community were less likely to reoffend. The Brooklyn study showed that men who attended treatment sessions for a longer period (26 versus 8 weeks) committed fewer new violent acts; however, batterers were more likely to complete the shorter program. —◆



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



Coming This Fall . . .

OJJDP is streamlining its Web site, making it easier for you to:

Search juvenile justice-related topics.

Learn about OJJDP programs.

Receive the latest funding information.

Access key publications.

Find upcoming events.

Visit www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp often in the next few months; soon, you will be pleasantly surprised at what you'll find.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS customers with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office for Domestic Preparedness, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Journal of Family Violence

Volume 18, Number 2, April 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Kluwer Academic Publishers, Journals Department, 101 Philip Drive, Norwell, MA 02061 (781-871-6600). Annual subscriptions: United States \$75, Euros €75, United Kingdom £43 individual; United States \$501, Euros €500, United Kingdom £281 institutional.

“Qualitative Differences Among Rural and Urban Intimate Violence Victimization Experiences and Consequences: A Pilot Study” by T.K. Logan, Robert Walker, Jennifer Cole, Stephanie Ratliff, and Carl Leukefeld (pp. 83–92). Uses a sample of 23 women (15 urban, 8 rural) with protective orders to compare the intimate violence experiences of rural and urban women. Several significant findings emerged, including that rural women reported significantly less social support, education, and income than urban victims. Urban women’s responses suggested a sense of strength and empowerment to change the situation and the belief that the women had the ability and resources to move on with their lives, whereas women in rural areas conveyed more feelings of loneliness and despair. Contrary to expectations, both groups of women had used an average of four to five different types of services to cope with the abuse, including shelters, crisis lines, and religious counselors. Rural women reported more physical abuse in the preceding year, an earlier onset of abuse in the relationship, more childhood physical and sexual abuse, and worse overall physical and mental health. Fifty percent of the rural women reported that the first incident of abuse occurred within the first month of dating, and the same percentage of rural women reported being forced to have sexual intercourse at an average age of 5. Both groups reported higher rates of illegal drug and cigarette use than that among the general population. Findings suggest that rural and urban victims have different victimization experiences and service needs. Rural areas need outreach workers who can

travel to help women and their children, transportation to health care and other victim service providers, and interventions for children of these families.

Social Problems

Volume 50, Number 2, May 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Journals Department, University of California Press, 2000 Center St., Ste. 303, Berkeley, CA 94704-1223 (e-mail: journals@ucpress.edu). Annual subscriptions: \$119 individual/institutional. Add \$20 for subscriptions outside the United States.

“Retaliatory Homicide: Concentrated Disadvantage and Neighborhood Culture” by Charis E. Kubrin and Ronald Weitzer (pp. 157–180). Uses quantitative data and narrative accounts of homicide incidents to examine the socioeconomic correlates and ecological distribution of homicide in St. Louis, Missouri. Findings indicate that “cultural retaliatory homicide” is more common in certain neighborhoods due to the combined effects of economic disadvantage, neighborhood cultural responses to that disadvantage, and problematic policing. Residents of these communities often resolve problems informally, without police involvement, in accordance with cultural codes (e.g., defending one’s honor, winning respect from other residents) that support this type of problem solving, even when it involves a retaliatory killing. The St. Louis cases showed the importance of retribution for disrespectful treatment experienced either personally or vicariously. Offensive behavior directed toward a woman associated with a man is perceived as an affront to both individuals, and retaliatory violence is often supported by both family and the neighborhood. These findings appear to support a more integrated structural-cultural perspective on violent crime in urban neighborhoods.

Homicide Studies

Volume 7, Number 2, May 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-818-7243). Annual subscriptions: \$79 individual, \$398 institutional. Add \$16 for subscriptions outside the United States.

“Offenders’ Family Members’ Responses to Capital Crimes: The Need for Restorative Justice Initiatives”

by Sarah Eschholz, Mark D. Reed, Elizabeth Beck, and Pamela Blume Leonard (pp. 154–181). Examines the need for restorative justice in capital punishment cases by interviewing 19 family members of male offenders tried in capital cases in the South. Results indicate that offenders' family members often experience trauma (similar in nature to post-traumatic stress disorder), which in many ways is exacerbated by the criminal justice system and by their treatment by the media and the community. Family members express empathy for victims and their families and a desire to connect with them, show sympathy, and apologize. Community, particularly support from employers and religious communities, also plays a critical role in offenders' family

members' ability to cope with the homicide and its aftermath. Many family members need to share their story as a part of the healing process, and these efforts usually involve finding a person or a group willing to listen and work with them to progress through the victimization experience to become survivors. Restorative justice can address the needs of not only the victims' families, but also community members and offenders. The authors propose further research in assessing the needs of the families of victims in capital cases and developing separate healing circles for offenders' and victims' family members that could possibly lead to family group counseling between offenders' and victims' families. —◆



***Keeping Your Kids Drug-Free: A How-To Guide for Parents and Caregivers* can help you teach your children to say these words when faced with the question, “Should I or shouldn’t I try drugs?”**

“I Shouldn’t, and I Won’t”

This booklet, published by the Office of National Drug Control Policy’s National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, discusses the challenges parents and caregivers face, how they can influence children’s behavior, what they can do to keep children away from drugs and other substances, what they should say to children and when to say it, how to detect whether a child is using drugs, and how to get others in the community to help.

To view *Keeping Your Kids Drug-Free* online, go to <http://www.theantidrug.com/pdfs/version3general.pdf>.

To order up to 100 free copies, go to <http://www.mediacampaign.org/order/orderbrochure.asp>.



SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Police Conduct

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

Law enforcement officers are trained in the use of force, are authorized to use force in specific circumstances, and typically face numerous circumstances during their careers when use of force is appropriate—for example, in making some arrests, restraining unruly combatants, or controlling a disruptive demonstration. When the level of force exceeds the level considered justifiable under the circumstances, however, the activities of the police come under public scrutiny. Incidents involving the use of excessive force by police officers frequently receive attention from the media, legislators, and, in some instances, civil and criminal courts. Whether the excessive force is aberrant behavior of individual officers or a pattern and practice of an entire law enforcement agency, both the law and public opinion condemn such incidents (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/176330.htm>).

A recent study (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/196694.pdf>) of self-report data by police from 7,512 adult custody arrests in six moderate to large U.S. jurisdictions found that the rate of physical force varies from 12 to 17 percent and that the amount of force used by the police is concentrated at the lower end of various measures of force. Most arrests do not involve the use of force. When force is used, the most frequent type cited is weaponless tactics, the most common of which is grabbing.

How does police conduct affect the public's perception of the police? A new study (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/197925.pdf>) has found that the two factors that most influence public opinion of the police are residents' perceptions of neighborhood characteristics and their interactions with police.

Los Angeles residents who had informal personal contact with police (e.g., increased officer visibility in neighborhoods, police participation at community meetings) were likely to express approval of the police, even when those residents perceived their neighborhoods as crime ridden, dangerous, and disorderly—all factors that ordinarily led to lower approval ratings. Race and ethnicity, factors cited as influential in other studies, were not found to be as important as community disorder in determining the public's satisfaction with police, except for assessment of police demeanor. The media were found to have little influence on public opinion of the police.

Officers have to be held accountable for their actions while on duty as public servants. Federal laws that address police misconduct include both criminal and civil statutes. These laws cover the actions of State, county, and local officers, including those who work in prisons and jails. Several laws also apply to Federal law enforcement officers. The laws protect all persons in the United States, both citizens and noncitizens (<http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/cor/Pubs/polmis.htm>).

Early warning systems have emerged as a popular remedy for police misconduct. A recent National Institute of Justice case study (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/188565.pdf>) of three police departments suggests that these systems can reduce citizen complaints and other problematic police behaviors. Officers in the three departments were involved in substantially fewer citizen complaints and use-of-force incidents after the intervention than before it. In these three departments, however, the systems were part of larger efforts to raise standards of accountability. The effectiveness of such systems is reinforced by (and probably dependent on) other policies and procedures that enforce standards of discipline and create a climate of accountability.

In addition, specific programs that reach out to police officers and their families have been found to be effective in decreasing stress-related symptoms and concerns. The Law Enforcement Assistance & Development Program provided for a consortium of three rural law enforcement agencies and mental health professionals that offered a range of services

to law enforcement personnel and their families to prevent and reduce stress and enhance their overall health and well-being. In addition, services addressed organizational factors that contributed to the stress experienced by personnel. The overall goal, beyond increasing the health of individuals, was to enhance the health of the organizations involved. This approach was believed to be more beneficial than a narrow focus on enhancing the coping skills of individual officers (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/192277.pdf>).

The following resources provide a glimpse of available research on police administration, stress, and use of force and the perception the public has of law enforcement officers in their communities.

Publications

General

Addressing Police Misconduct: Laws Enforced by the United States Department of Justice

Available electronically at <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/cor/Pubs/polmis.htm>.

Outlines the laws enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) that address police misconduct and explains how a person can file a complaint with DOJ if he or she believes his or her rights have been violated.

Measurement of Police Integrity (NCJ 181465)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181465.htm>.

Presents findings from a survey that explored police officers' understanding of agency rules concerning police misconduct and the extent of their support for these rules.

Police Administration

Early Warning Systems: Responding to the Problem Police Officer (NCJ 188565)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/188565.pdf>.

Reports on a study of early warning systems designed to identify police officers who may be having problems on the job and to provide those officers with appropriate counseling or training.

How Police Supervisory Styles Influence Patrol Officer Behavior (NCJ 194078)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194078.pdf>.

Examines the way in which police supervisory styles influence patrol officer behavior within the community and finds that, overall, police supervisors best lead by example, which is the hallmark of the active style.

Mediating Citizen Complaints Against Police Officers: A Guide For Police and Community Leaders (NCJ 196148)

Available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/e04021486web.pdf>.

Provides guidance to help police and community leaders develop successful mediation programs to address citizen complaints against police officers.

Potential Sources of Observer Bias in Observational Studies of Police (NCJ 196678)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/196678.pdf>.

Synthesizes fragmented accounts of observer bias in the research literature by defining and describing four types of observer bias, operationalizing one type of observer bias (reactivity) by identifying key independent and dependent variables, and deriving hypotheses that can be tested by using qualitative and quantitative data from a large-scale observational study of police (Project on Policing Neighborhoods).

Principles for Promoting Police Integrity: Examples of Promising Police Practices and Policies (NCJ 186189)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojp/186189.pdf>.

Presents principles for police practices that build community trust, enhance police accountability, and reduce police misconduct and that are based on recommendations from a 1999 national conference ("Strengthening Police-Community Relationships") that brought together police executives, union representatives, academic experts, and civil rights and community leaders.

Traffic Stop Data Collection Policies for State Police, 2001 (NCJ 191158)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/tsdcp01.pdf>.

Reports on State police agencies' policies and procedures for collecting race and ethnicity data on

motorists involved in traffic stops and discusses the circumstances under which demographic data are collected for traffic-related contacts and violations.

Police Stress

Assessment of the Law Enforcement Family Support Grant: Vermont State Police, Final Report (NCJ 186278)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/186278.pdf>.

Presents the methodology and findings of an evaluation of the Critical Incident Stress Management and Critical Incident Stress Debriefing training program for Vermont State troopers, dispatchers, and their spouses or significant others.

Final Grant Report of the Law Enforcement Assistance & Development (LEAD) Program: Reduction of Familial and Organizational Stress in Law Enforcement (NCJ 192277)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/192277.pdf>.

Discusses the LEAD Program, which provided for a consortium of three rural law enforcement agencies and mental health professionals that offered a range of services to law enforcement personnel and their families to prevent and reduce stress and enhance their overall health and well-being.

Lessons Learned From Early Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support (CLEFS) Programs (NCJ 192287)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/192287.pdf>.

Discusses the lessons learned from the first 3 years of funding (1996–98) of the National Institute of Justice-sponsored Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support (CLEFS) Program, which addressed the negative effects of stress experienced by law enforcement and correctional officers and their families.

Organizational Approach to Developing a Stress Program (NCJ 187779)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/187779.pdf>.

Describes a project conducted by the Longview, Washington, Police Guild—started in December 1998 and funded by the National Institute of Justice—that focused on the use of an organizational approach to address police occupational stress.

Police Family Life Education Project (FLEP) Implementations, September 11, 1999, October 2, 1999, April 29, 2000 and June 24, 2000 and Follow-Up Surveys of Families Who Attended Each of the Classes—Final Report (NCJ 187858)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/187858.pdf>.

Discusses the Police Family Life Education Project (FLEP), whose purpose is “to develop and deliver a program that will provide police recruits and their immediate family members with stress management education that focuses on the role and responsibilities of the law enforcement profession and its impact on the family unit, as well as family stressors that may interfere with an officer’s safety and satisfactory job performance.”

Tired Cops: The Prevalence and Potential Consequences of Police Fatigue (NCJ 190634)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000248d.pdf>.

Reports on a study that examined the prevalence and effects of police officer fatigue, exhaustion, and extreme drowsiness and their impact on officer performance, health, and safety to identify effective strategies for measuring fatigue among police officers and to better understand its prevalence among officers in the field.

Public Opinion

Citizen Review of Police: Approaches and Implementation (NCJ 184430)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/184430.pdf>.

Describes types of citizen oversight systems; presents program information from jurisdictions with citizen oversight bodies; examines social and monetary costs and benefits of different citizen oversight processes; addresses staffing and ways to resolve potential conflicts between citizen oversight bodies and police; and discusses monitoring, evaluation, and funding concerns.

Factors That Influence Public Opinion of the Police (NCJ 197925)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/197925.pdf>.

Presents the results of a study on factors that influence public opinion of the police, which found that

residents' perception of the level of crime and disorder in their neighborhood is a significant factor shaping their opinion of the police and that residents who had informal police contacts (e.g., seeing officers in the neighborhood or at community meetings) had more positive perceptions than residents with only formal contacts (e.g., being arrested or questioned).

Satisfaction With Police—What Matters? (NCJ 194077)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194077.pdf>.

Addresses the various factors that contribute to individuals' positive views of police performance based on telephone interviews with 5,361 residents in Indianapolis, Indiana, and St. Petersburg, Florida.

Use of Force

Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey (NCJ 184957)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cpp99.pdf>.

Presents data on the nature and characteristics of citizen contacts with the police over a 12-month period and provides demographic characteristics of

citizens and police officers involved in traffic stops and use-of-force encounters from a nationally representative survey of nearly 90,000 residents age 16 and older.

Phoenix Project: Predictors of Suspect Use of Force (NCJ 187776)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/187776.pdf>.

Includes several separate analyses that used data from a 1995 study of 1,585 arrests made in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1994 and both replicated and reversed the methods of the original study to determine the likely predictors of police use of force in making an arrest as well as suspect use of force.

Police Responses to Officer-Involved Shootings (NCJ 192286)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/192286.pdf>.

Reviews previous research on police officers' responses when they are involved in shootings, describes the research procedures used in the current study, provides sketches of the officers who participated in the current study and of the incidents in which they shot someone, details officers' experiences during and after their shootings, and discusses the academic and policy ramifications of the findings.

COPS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Community Oriented Policing Services Office, U.S. Department of Justice, has released several valuable new publications, including **Community Policing in Action! A Practitioner's Eye View of Organizational Change**

and



Call Management and Community Policing: A Guidebook for Law Enforcement.

These publications continue the COPS tradition of providing useful research and best practices to law enforcement agencies nationwide.

COPS is committed to providing our nation's law enforcement agencies with timely and actionable resources they can use to better serve their communities. Visit the Resource Room at COPS Online, located at www.cops.usdoj.gov, or call the Department of Justice Response Center at 800.421.6770 for a full selection of COPS publications and other resources.

Policing and Homicide, 1976–98: Justifiable Homicide by Police, Police Officers Murdered by Felons (NCJ 180987)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ph98.pdf>.

Presents annual trends from 1976 to 1998 in two types of homicide: justifiable homicides of felons by police and murders of police officers by felons, including demographic similarities, and discusses the report's methodology.

Understanding the Use of Force By and Against the Police in Six Jurisdictions, Final Report (NCJ 196694)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/196694.pdf>.

Reports on the prevalence of the use of physical force as well as the severity of force used by and against the police in 7,512 adult custody arrests, based on confidential self-reports from police officers in 6 law enforcement agencies in late 1996 and early 1997.

Web-Based Resources

Institute for Law Enforcement Administration (ILEA)

<http://www.cailaw.org/ilea>

Since its inception in 1957, ILEA's mission has been to provide educational programs to meet the needs of law enforcement administrators. It is a not-for-profit, tax-exempt, educational center designed to enhance the professional development of police leaders at all levels. Membership in ILEA is available to city, county, State, and Federal law enforcement organizations. The ILEA Web site contains information on the institute and its Center for Law Enforcement Ethics; listings of its advisory board members, member police and sheriff's departments, and staff; and publications and a calendar of events.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)

<http://www.theiacp.org>

IACP is the world's oldest and largest nonprofit membership organization of police executives, with

more than 19,000 members in more than 90 countries. IACP supports law enforcement professionals with services that include management and operational studies, state-of-the-art training programs and materials, law enforcement policies and procedures, a professional monthly magazine and special reports, and extensive law enforcement research. The Web site includes information on these services as well as legislative activities, upcoming conferences, professional assistance, and IACP's divisions, sections, and committees.

Police Assessment Resource Center (PARC)

<http://www.parc.info>

PARC supports the wide spectrum of people who perform police oversight: those inside law enforcement, such as police executives and administrators of internal affairs units and risk management bureaus, and those working on the outside, such as government officials, court-appointed monitors, inspectors general, police commissioners, and review board members. PARC provides resources, advice, and assistance to those who have responsibilities to their communities or constituents in dealing with the consequences of police misconduct. The PARC Web site includes an overview of the center, descriptions of its current projects, publications and reports, a staff list, upcoming events, and related links.

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)

<http://policeforum.org>

PERF, incorporated in 1977, is a national membership organization of progressive police executives from the largest city, county, and State law enforcement agencies. PERF is dedicated to improving policing and advancing professionalism through research and involvement in public policy debate. PERF's Web site includes information on the forum and its research, a news room, publications, upcoming legislation and conferences, the Senior Management Institute for Police, and employment opportunities around the Nation. Although access to the full site is restricted to PERF members, guests can enter under the "Just Visiting?" section.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

OJP-Sponsored Research

Development of a National Study of Victim Needs and Assistance by Ellen Brickman. NCJ 195625. National Institute of Justice, 2002. Grant number 98-VF-GX-0011. Presents findings of a study to determine the material and psychological needs of crime victims and whether those needs are being met; where victims in urban, rural, and suburban areas go for help; what factors affect how victims seek and receive services; and which formal and informal support systems are most effective at meeting which needs. Key findings include that most needs of crime victims (except for domestic violence victims) are met by their informal support networks but that crime victims believe they get too little information from law enforcement and criminal justice agencies about case status. White and nonwhite victims reported the same number of met needs, but nonwhites reported twice as many unmet needs.

Esperanza: Awakening to the Strength of Latino Youth by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. NCJ 199875. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2001. Grant number 1995-JN-FX-K001. Reports on the sixth annual Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Training Conference, which identified strategies to keep Latino youths from coming into contact with the juvenile court system, rehabilitate young Latino offenders, and offer Latino children opportunities to improve their lives. The most

effective outreach efforts deal with Latino educational achievement; availability of comprehensive physical and mental health care services; illegal immigrant Latino youths in juvenile facilities; and unequal treatment of Latino youths in the juvenile court system. Among the conference recommendations are for U.S. Department of Justice agencies to keep accurate crime- and court-related statistics regarding Latinos; for States to establish advisory group subcommittees to examine minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system; and for health care, treatment, and service providers to recruit more Latinos and Spanish-speaking professionals.

"Female Sex Offenders: An Overview and Analysis of 40 Cases" by Donna M. Vandiver and Jeffery T. Walker. *Criminal Justice Review*, Vol. 27, No. 2, Autumn 2002 (pp. 284-300). NCJ 199952. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant number 98-MU-MU-K013. Compares 40 registered female sex offenders with male sex offenders in Arkansas to determine whether research findings on male sex offenders also apply to their female counterparts. The average female sex offender was Caucasian and 31 years old at the time of her first offense. Compared with the male offenders, the female offenders generally were slightly younger and significantly more likely to be first-time offenders at the time of their arrest. Most of the female offenders had a history of only one sex offense and no other criminal history; males tended to have a higher number of sex offenses in their criminal histories. Females were much less likely to be arrested for abusing strangers and tended to engage in more prosocial behaviors (such as attending therapy) than males. —◆

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Corrections

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 197018.** Correctional Boot Camps: Lessons From a Decade of Research (NIJ). See p. 4.

Courts

- ☐ 02* **NCJ 198821.** Felony Sentences in State Courts, 2000 (BJS). See p. 6.

Criminal Justice

- ☐ 03* **JR 000249.** NIJ Journal 249 (NIJ). See p. 6.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ 04 **NCJ 178902.** Cuando su niño desaparece: Una guía para la supervivencia de la familia (OJJDP). See p. 7.
- ☐ 05 **NCJ 199832.** Guía de Recursos de la Familia Contra el Secuestro Parental Internacional (OJJDP). See p. 7.

* Exempt title (see Postage and Handling Schedule for U.S. Orders on last page).

- ☐ 06* **NCJ 197961.** Juvenile Felony Defendants in Criminal Courts: Survey of 40 Counties, 1998 (BJS). See p. 7.

Law Enforcement

- ☐ 07 **NCJ 200473.** Marketing Community Policing in the News: A Missed Opportunity? (NIJ and COPS). See p. 8.

Victims

- ☐ 08 **NCJ 199477.** State Legislative Approaches to Funding for Victims' Services (OVC). See p. 9.

Violence

- ☐ 09 **NCJ 195079.** Batterer Intervention Programs: Where Do We Go From Here? (NIJ). See p. 9.

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